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# "Strawberry Plants that Grow"

WHITTEN'S CATALOG
OF

# Small Fruit Plants

## C. E. Whitten's NURSERIES

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN

. . . 1903 . . .

A. B. Morse Company, St. Joseph, Mich., Catalogue Printers.

THE

# National Fruit Grower

**Is the Largest Horticultural and Fruit Trade Publication West of New York. Published monthly at**

## ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

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# Greeting

ANOTHER year has passed and again I present to you this, my Annual Catalogue of Small Fruit Plants.

To my old acquaintances no word of introduction is necessary, but realizing that this list will reach some who are unacquainted with us would say to them that for the past twelve years I have made a specialty of growing strawberry plants for market, selling through my catalogue and shipping each season to all parts of the country.

Our business increases each year, many of our old customers continuing with us year after year.

This is very pleasing to us and we hope by fair and honest treatment to hold their trade. I am unable this season to take the time for the revision of my catalogue that I should have liked, but on account of building and just getting moved into the new home, together with sickness in the family, I am delayed and am having to prepare copy for the printer very hurriedly.

The past season has been a disastrous one to farmers in this as well as many other sections of our country, owing to excessive and continued rains.

We were unable to properly care for our plants early in the season and, in fact, part of our acreage was drowned out completely which will shorten our yield materially on some varieties.

The latter part of the season has been quite favorable to plant growth, and where we were able to keep them alive through the early summer we have a pretty good stand of well rooted plants.

Our plant beds from which we dig the stock we ship are nearly all on new land that has not previously grown strawberries. Some may doubt this statement, but it is a fact, and at no time do we attempt to dig off a crop and reset the same season. Where we have to use the old land at all we try by systematic rotation of crops and manuring to bring the soil back to a good state of fertility and also to rid the soil of dangerous disease or insects.

There seems to be something about our soil and location **especially** adapted to strawberry plant growth. In proof of this statement our State Inspectors of Nurseries, U. B. Hedrick and D. W. Trine have

both stated that nowhere in the state did they find the strawberry so uniformly thrifty and vigorous or so free from insect pest and disease as in our immediate vicinity. Therefore we feel justified in claiming that we can furnish plants equal to any and superior to a great many other growers not so favorably situated.

A word as to varieties. My friends will all agree that I never have unduly praised new sorts nor urged the planting largely of untried novelties. There are always some of these which prove worthless and which should never have been introduced, while some few have real merit.

I have listed several sorts this season that I am not personally acquainted with, but the most of them are highly recommended by reliable growers that I have confidence in. I would not advise setting largely of these new varieties but to test them in a small way that you may see what they will do on your soil.

In propagating Strawberry plants for sale we always set from one year old beds which have not fruited. We also set the different varieties in blocks of several rows each, thereby obviating the danger of mixture, liable where different sorts are set in alternate rows. In digging, we usually take up the entire row discarding the original plants and such of the tip plants, not well rooted, therefore we have no exhausted stock to send out.

Our strawberry plants are all fresh dug at time of shipping, as we do not try to winter any in cellar.

In digging strawberry plants our help work in the field when the weather is fit, lifting the plants with "potato hooks" then taking the plants from the soil, stripping off all surplus leaves and runners and tying in neat bunches of twenty-five (we always aim to put in 26). After tying, the bunch is carefully heeled in along the row until the required number of that variety is dug, thus the roots are not exposed to the air for any great length of time.

When the weather is unfit for the work to be comfortably done in the field, the plants are picked up in baskets and carried to the packing house or other shelter where they are stripped and bunched as before described. But after the plants have been handled in this way the roots never straighten out so nicely as when bunched at once upon being taken from the soil, hence I think the plan of stripping and tying in the field is preferable, notwithstanding others claim to the contrary.

Experienced strawberry growers know that a slightly wilted plant is much surer to grow than one that has been kept too moist and packed with too wet packing material. There is nothing that will cause strawberry plants to heat in shipping quicker than to have them too wet when packed.

It will be a great help to me if my friends will speak a good word for my plants if they have the opportunity, and it will be thoroughly appreciated.

If more than one catalogue is received, please hand one to some one whom you think will be interested in small fruits.

# Instructions to Purchasers.

**MY Location.** I am located in Southwestern Michigan, about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph, near Lake Michigan, in what is known as the "Great Fruit Belt."

**Railroad Connections** are good. Our line of road, the Pere Marquette, formerly the Chicago & West Michigan, runs mail and express trains direct to Chicago; time about three hours. Within fifty miles this line connects with the great trunk lines, east, west, north, and south.

Our express company is the **American** which connects with the above lines promptly.

**Mail Orders.** I can ship by mail when so desired and on small amounts for long distance this is much the cheaper transportation, but not so safe as express, as the mode of packing is of necessity different; not having the chance for ventilation, plants are more likely to heat enroute.

I much prefer express shipments and must decline any large orders to be shipped by mail.

**By Express.** This is the safest way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. Sometimes when transferred to another company the charges seem rather high, but when the nature of the service is considered it is really the cheapest in the end.

All express companies carry nursery stock at a reduction of 20 per cent from general merchandise rates.

**Freight.** Early in the season I can ship by freight with comparative safety, but there is a possibility of delay and consequent loss. Parties ordering stock shipped by freight will have to take the risk as I cannot be responsible for loss, if any, on stock shipped in this manner.

I do not undertake to guarantee safe arrival by any of these modes of transportation, as I have no control of the stock after it leaves my hands; however, it is to my interest, as well as the interest of my customers, to have stock reach the purchaser in good condition, and I shall always endeavor to so pack and forward goods that they may prove satisfactory.

**My Packing** is done in the **best possible** manner and under my personal care. I use light crates or baskets, with plenty of moss for packing strawberry plants, and barrels and boxes for other sorts, making no charge for the work or package. My long experience in this line gives me a decided advantage in the matter of **safe packing.** I

also have experienced help who have workd with me several years. Of course we do not claim infallibility, and are always ready to make reparation where at fault.

Shipping season begins about April 1st, or possibly last week in March, and continues until about 1st to 10th of May.

**Terms.** One-fourth cash with order, balance before stock is shipped. Or I will ship C. O. D. if one-half of the amount accompanies the order and purchaser will agree to pay return charges on the money.

**Remittances** may be made either by New York or Chicago draft, postoffice or express order, or where none of these may be had, by registered letter.

**Rates.** One-half dozen, fifty and five hundred, at dozen, hundred and thousand rates. When an order amounts to ten dollars it may be counted at lowest rates given, regardless of quantity taken. No order booked for less than $1.00.

**My Prices** are as a general thing very low, but on large lists we are sometimes able to give better rates, and invite all wanting **large lots** to write for estimates.

By **large lots** I mean a quantity; ten to twenty thousand and up. Do not write for **special prices** on small lots.

**Club Orders.** If several neighbors wish to purchase plants they can save considerable both in cost of plants and in transportation by clubbing their orders, as I will give a discount on such bills according to the amount taken.

**Order Blanks.** Use the order blank enclosed when ordering being careful to write your name **plainly**, giving Postoffice, County and State, and do this every time you write. Also keep a **copy** of your order yourself. Be particular to say how goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express or freight.

All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgement in a seasonable time, write again.

**When to Order.** Early by all means. The rule generally is, "First come, first served," also the early orders find full stock, while later some varieties are liable to be exhausted. Orders are filled in rotation as received except sometimes our southern patrons are ready to set in advance of those further north; these orders we usually crowd first and get them out as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring.

Our customers will please remember that the time for filling orders is short and it would facilitate our work greatly if orders were sent in before the rush. This is also an advantage to our customers, for they get what they order, no varieties being sold out. To encourage these early orders I will make this offer.

**Premium Offer,** On all orders at catalogue rates received during January and February with cash in full, I will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent or for every dollar sent during these months you may order additional stock to the amount of ten cents.

**Substitution.** In ordering please state whether I shall substitute some other variety in case the kind ordered should be exhausted. If not forbidden I claim the right to substitute something of equal value, but always label true to name. I always aim to substitute sort similar in quality and season and always something listed at equal or higher rate.

**Guarantee.** While I take great pains to have stock true to name and hold myself ready upon proper proof, to refund money or replace any that proves untrue, it is mutually agreed that I shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

**References.** I refer to the American Express Agent or Postmaster at Bridgman; Union Banking Company, St. Joseph; or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, as to my standing and reliability. Parties writing anyone of the above please enclose stamp for reply.

## Testimonials.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

NEWARK VALLEY, April 30, 1902.

Dear Sir:—

The plants came yesterday, shipped the 16th by freight. Roots very dry but crown fresh. Grew in transit. Set them out today. Soil in good condition after rain yesterday.

I don't know as they will live but thought I would try. If they had got here as they ought to they would have been *very* fine.

Yours,
MILLEN PELLETT.

MAITLAND, April 4, 1902.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

I received the plants all right and they were fine plants. I finished planting them today. The soil was in fine condition for planting and think I will get a fine stand. This is the third year I got plants from you. They have proved true to name and bore fine fruit. Last year I sold my strawberries for 50 cents per crate more the whole season through than a neighbor berry grower got for his in same market.

Yours truly,
D. R. WILLIAMSON.

WATERFORD, Pa., April 23, 1902.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Plants received and in good shape. Many thanks to you.
E. B. EVERTS...

BURKE'S GARDEN, Va., April 25, 1902

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—

Plants and vines received in excellent condition. Thanks for your care in filling the order.

Yours truly,
A. S. GREENE.

# How to Set and Grow Strawberries.

I have had numerous applications for instruction along this line and while I have endeavored to give a partial description of my method of culture, I can hardly give any general rules that should apply to all localities.

**The Soil and Location** best adapted to strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. In a general way we have said that any soil that would grow good crops of corn or potatoes would grow good strawberries, and while this seems to be a pretty safe rule, it is also true that in order to grow them to the best advantage it is necessary to have soil especially adapted. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, and care should be taken that this is provided. Hence a very dry or loose, sandy soil would not be a safe location, although in moist seasons a fair crop might be harvested. Neither is a very stiff clay adapted to strawberry growth, as very early in season it cannot be worked without becoming cloddy, and later is apt to bake, and plants will suffer more than on sandy soil. It would seem then that a sandy loam or loam with slight mixture of clay should, if properly handled, give the best results.

**Drainage.** Having chosen a soil retentive of moisture, it next becomes necessary to prepare for proper drainage in case of excessive rainfall, unless the natural lay of the land is such that no water will stand upon the surface. Tile drains are the only practical ones to use. Open ditches will perhaps answer this purpose, but are unsatisfactory in many ways. They occupy too much land and are in the way of cultivation, while tile drains are much more convenient and fully as effective. In sandy soil I would advise using tile not smaller than four inches in diameter and larger for mains, according to length and amount of water to carry. I have laid a good many three-inch tile and have had to take them up and replace with larger on account of their filling with sand. Of course this was where we had only moderate fall.

My idea is to hold the water in the soil at a depth of about two feet. Then in case of drouth we can by frequent cultivation hold moisture near the surface where most needed.

**Frost.** In planning your strawberry field care should be taken to avoid known frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valleys where there is no chance for circulation of the air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a situation as much exempt as possible.

**Manuring.** Where the soil is at all deficient in fertility, I would advise using well-rotted stable manure. If this can be applied to the soil the year previous and some cultivated or hoed crop grown, then the following season the land will be in the best possible condition for setting strawberries.

Some writers advocate the plowing under of a clover sod in preparing for this crop, but I am always doubtful of this method on account of the white grub, the larva of the May beetle, which is quite apt to infest such soil. Perhaps if only recent seedlings were so treated this pest would not trouble, but I would warn all against plowing up an old sod to set strawberries, as the grubs would be almost sure to destroy the greater portion of the plants set. Never plow under green or very coarse and strawey stable manure just before setting strawberry plants, as it will cause the soil to dry out very quickly and will also burn the roots, killing the plants wherever it comes in contact with them. This is important and should be avoided if possible. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer on most soils, also bone meal (or ground bone) where not too expensive may generally be used to good advantage. Either of these should be applied after plowing and worked into the soil while dragging.

**Fitting the Soil.** Having selected your site with reference to proper drainage and fertility of the soil, begin by plowing as late in the fall as possible before the ground freezes. This late plowing is beneficial in that the soil lays up loose and open, that frost may act upon it more readily, also leaving it in a condition to absorb more of moisture in the spring, which may be drawn upon later in the season in case of drouth. It also tends to kill a great many insects which live over winter in the soil, some of which are quite troublesome and injurious to strawberry growth. The white grub is undoubtedly the worst of these, but as they seldom if ever lay their eggs in freshly cultivated soil, if my previous suggestions regarding the preparation of the site have been followed there will be no danger.

I like to plow quite deep where there is good depth of soil, eight inches at least, unless this brings the subsoil to the surface, which should not be done under any circumstances. As soon in the spring as the season has fairly opened, just as early as the soil will work up mellow, we harrow the land with a springtooth harrow (any other implement that will do the work thoroughly will do as well). There is not much likelihood of doing this part of the work too thoroughly, as it is much easier to properly fit the land before setting the plants than afterward. We generally harrow with the furrows first and then diagonally each way. I would then immediately follow with a heavy roller, or if you have no roller at hand a plank drag (or "float" as we call it) heavily weighted will do as well. This firming of the soil is important as it is almost impossible to set plants properly if the soil is not reasonably level and firm at the surface.

**Marking Out.** This may be done in any manner that will give a very shallow, straight mark to set by. A light sled marker that will make three or four marks at once is very handy and could be made by almost anyone. The spacing of the rows will depend upon the method of growing chosen for your field.

**If for Hill Culture,** which consists of growing the single plants, cutting off all runners as fast as made, which causes the plant to "stool out" or grow additional "crowns" which will each produce fruit stems. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet apart and sixteen to eighteen inches in the row. If to be cultivated both ways or in check row then two or two and one-half feet would be about right.

I would recommend this method to all those who wish to grow

fancy berries and are willing to give the extra culture needed. This system requires a rich or fertile soil; it certainly would not pay on poor soil. Then too, only certain varieties seem adapted to this treatment. Sorts like Parker Earle, Marshall and others of this class, while those like Warfield, Michel, Excelsior, Crescent and other heavy runners, would prove disappointing.

**The Hedge Row** is quite similar to hill culture. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet and twenty to thirty inches in the row; the freer runners the greater distance. The first runners are turned into the row and held in place with soil until they have struck root, generally about every six to eight inches in nearly a straight row, later all extra runners are kept cut off. There are different implements which are manufactured for this purpose, but I think a good sharp hoe in the hands of an active workman will be fully as satisfactory as the machines. Plants grown by either of these methods are claimed to remain healthy and fruitful for several seasons.

**The Half Matted** row should be set about three and one-half feet apart and eighteen to twenty-four inches in the row. The runners are all kept off until about the middle of summer, then allowed to root until row is about one foot wide, after this all runners should be cut off. This should give a fine show for fruit.

**The Matted Row** is the system adopted by the greatest majority of fruit growers, although without doubt other methods would prove more profitable. The rows are set four to four and one-haif feet apart and plants from twenty to thirty inches in the row. The runners are all allowed to root, running the cultivator always in the same direction and narrowing it up as required. At times, if the season happens to be favorable to plant growth, and the soil is rich, almost the entire surface will be covered with plants. This method might be allowable on poor soil where fewer plants would be grown or with varieties that make few plants ordinarily, but if Michel, Warfield or other heavy runners are allowed to grow in this manner they will prove very disappointing from the fact that there will be many blank or barren plants. Varieties of this type would do better in half matted row.

**Setting Out.** As to manner of setting the plants there are so many theories advanced which differ from mine that I feel rather backward about giving my method. But as it is very simple and requires no **special implement** to work with, using instead a **common spade** for opening the holes, and not requiring any very complicated movements in placing the plants in the soil, I will give what I consider the easiest as well as the best method. I am well aware that some **good authorities** condemn the use of the spade for this purpose, but it is, and has been used in this community—which is one of the greatest strawberry sections of the state—for the last thirty years or more, and I do not think any one can show a more evenly perfect stand than we have in this region. I can show blocks of a number of acres with scarcely a plant missing. The first operation is the opening of the holes which is done ahead of the setting, not leaving them to dry out. In doing this the operator proceeds along the row, thrusting the spade in the center of the mark already laid out, spacing equal distances according to methods chosen, quite close if to be grown in hills and farther if for matted row.

This should be nearly to the depth of the spade and if the soil is properly prepared this will not require much effort but if the soil should be very solid it will require some pressure of the foot to sink it to the proper depth.

The spade should be given a **slight** motion to right and then to left; when withdrawn if the conditions are right you will have a V shaped opening which will readily receive the roots of the plant. Care should be taken not to **weave** the spade back and forth too much as this tends to open too wide a space at bottom of hole, making it hard to close properly and leaving a chance for "rat homes" as Neighbor Kelllogg calls them.

The greatest pains should be taken in getting the plants into the soil, and here is where you should place your most careful workmen; or, better still, do this part yourself if possible. Have the plants set in a shallow basket or other receptacle, with the roots moistened—if the roots are very long they should be cut back to about three inches. The plant should be held by the upper part of the crown and placed in the spade opening at about the same depth it grew. which should bring the crown even with the surface; now let the operator press the soil firmly against the plant with a good, strong pressure of the foot, first on one side and then on the other, being careful to see that the opening is entirely closed that air may not enter and dry out the roots.

**Cultivation.** As soon after setting as practicable the surface soil should be stirred very shallow, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants, also not to cover the crowns or heart of the plant, the latter will cause the plants to die, especially in damp weather, by rotting or smothering the crown. This early cultivation is essential for several reasons, first to be sure that all the openings near the plant are filled, also to preserve moisture if weather is dry by arresting evaporation through capillary attraction. This shallow cultivation should be kept up through the season, never allowing the surface to crust. There are a great many makes of cultivators which will do this work all right. Generally we use a one-horse steel frame with twelve or fourteen straight teeth. This simply pulverizes the surface and one can work very close to the plants, but it is necessary to do some hand work with hoe in order to loosen all the surface and keep down weeds. The latter is very important as one can not successfully grow two crops on the ground at the same time.

The blossoms should be pinched out of all spring set plants as it is not advisable to let them ripen fruit the first season, as it weakens the growth of the plants and is liable to kill them outright.

All runners should be cut off until about the first of July, when, if matted row is wanted, the runners may be allowed to root until the desired row is obtained, after which all runners should be kept trimmed off.

**Mulching.** As soon as the ground is frozen hard, generally about Christmas in this latitude, the entire surface should be lightly covered with straw, wild hay or other litter, being particular to have it free from grass and weed seeds as possible.

As soon as growth commences in the spring this covering should be taken nearly or entirely off the plants, but may be left between the rows as a mulch to preserve moisture, also to keep fruit clean at picking time. Where there is plenty of snow for winter protection I do not consider mulching at all necessary, especially if grown in matted row.

# Strawberries.

All strawberry blossoms are either staminate—also called perfect—or pistillate, generally called imperfect.

The imperfect blossoms, which are all marked (Imp.) in catalogue, should have a perfect variety, marked (Per.), set ever third or fourth row to properly pollenize the blossoms of the imperfect sorts.

Perfect Blossom

When the imperfect varieties are properly pollenized they are the most prolific and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure in getting fine, healthy plants, **strictly pure** and true to name. This we know our plants to be.

If by mail add 25 cents per 100 for postage. At dozen rates post free. At thousand rates by express or freight.

Imperfect Blossom

## Some of the Newer Varieties.

I give under this head description of several varieties which seem to have special merit although as yet not largely disseminated.

The position in the catalogue has no reference to my esteem or preference of varieties, but is rather a matter of convenience. I consider all sorts listed here have real merit as I do not intend knowingly to recommend a variety without these qualifications.

**LESTER LOVETT.**—(Per.) This new variety was introduced two years ago by J. T. Lovett and as I have not fruited it will simply give his description.

"The Gandy introduced by me in 1888 has proved to be the best strawberry of its class yet offered; uniting large size, beauty, firmness and lateness. The plant is a strong grower and healthy, but as a rule not very productive and the berries lack flavor. Lester Lovett possesses all the valuable properties of the Gandy with added lateness, is wonderfully prolific and of superior quality. It is a veritable giant in every particular, and is as far superior to the Gandy as is that popular variety to the best late varieties that preceded it.

Its season is ten days later than Gandy and all other varieties in cultivation, and continues to yield large, fine fruit for two weeks after the last berries of the Gandy have ripened. The berries are globular or slightly conical, uniformly very large and perfect in shape, continuing large to the close of the season; color brilliant, which they hold better and longer after picked than any other variety I know; exceedingly firm, and of high, rich, sweet flavor, and with a delightful and decided aroma.

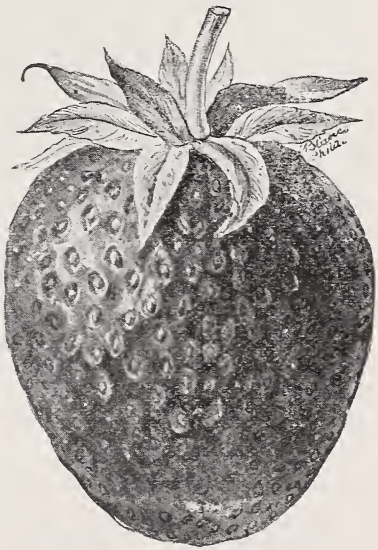
The plant is simply mammoth, the leaves frequently measuring nine to twelve inches across on stems over a foot long. The berries are produced in clusters of three to ten, on stalks almost as large as one's finger and which hold the fruit from the ground yet beneath the foliage. It is the most prodigious yielder of any strawberry I have

ever seen—producing more than double the number of quarts of fruit upon a given space than would be produced by the Gandy or any other popular variety. It is entirely free from rust or blight and the blossom is perfect."

**UNCLE SAM.**—(Per.) This new seedling berry originated in Ohio, and is a promising sort. The introducer's description is as follows: "Large to very large, will average larger than Bubach; ripens with the Bubach, but has a much longer season, a perfect bloom and is much more prolific.. Have picked Uncle Sam berries as early as May 22, and on July 5 of the same year, picked berries 1½ inches in diameter. There are no green ends, buttons or nubbins on first year's fruiting. Color red, quality delicious, foliage strong and vigorous; berries of Uncle Sam can be picked two weeks after most other berries are gone."

I have not seen this in fruit, but it is a good grower and free runner. I would advise a test of this variety.

**NICHOL'S GRANVILLE.**—(Per.) This new variety was originated by A. M. Nichol, of Granville, O., and by him first introduced last season. I have not seen it in fruit, but the plant is a strong, robust grower. This with several other sorts showed the effect of rust this fall. I give the originator's description: The berry is large size and perfect in shape; color very dark red when fully ripe, and glossy as though varnished; flesh dark, solid and delicious flavor, and heads the list for canning. It ripens medium to late; berries keeping firm on vines after ripe. It is perfect blossom and strong fertilizer.



**Nichol's Granville**

Plants are healthy, very vigorous and productive, leaves tall, fruit stalk often large as a lead pencil and six inches in length, bearing fruit clusters well up from ground; is an excellent plant maker and roots deep. It is supposed to be a seedling of Miners Prolific," which it resembles in some points.

**MILLER.** —(Per.) The veteran grower, Mathew Crawford, says: "I consider that the Miller is either the best variety in existence or one of the best. It has fruited here twice and not a single weakness that I have discovered. The plant is as large as the Nick Ohmer or Marshall, perfectly healthy, has a perfect blossom, and continues to blossom until after some of the fruit ripens. It sends out an abundance of strong runners, is wonderfully productive, and ripens every berry under favorable conditions." The fruit is very large, roundish, conical in form, and of a bright, glossy red color. It ripens all

over, light red at first, getting darker until fully ripe. The coloring extends but a short distance from the surface, the flesh being cream or light salmon. The quality is so good that no person is likely to find fault with it.

**SAMPSON.**—(Per.) The originator, Mr. P. J. Miller, a skillful fruit grower of Central Ohio, selected from some 80 seedlings the Sampson and the Miller as the best two varieties of his collection. Mr. M. Crawford, of Ohio, in his July report for 1900, says the Sampson is perfect in ever respect except in quality, and that the originator claimed to be equal in flavor to the Clyde or Nick Ohmer. The plants here are very large with large leaves, bright healthy foliage and perfectly free from rust or blight. For large, healthy, vigorous growth it will rank with the Miller and Nick Ohmer.

The Sampson was reported in 1900 to be a pistillate. This is a mistake. It is sometimes without stamens but is not a pistillate.

**DORNAN.**—(Per.) Introduced last season by Flansburg & Pierson as Uncle Jim, but later the State Horticultural Society changed the name to "Dornan" after the discoverer, J. F. Dornan, of Glenn, Mich., who has fruited it for several seasons.

"The plant is large and healthy, a strong grower, making a good row of well-rooted stocky plants. The berries are very large, heart shape and very uniform, beautiful and attractive. Flesh red when fully ripe, an excellent canner and a most desirable shipper. The variety has a perfect blossom and is wonderfully productive. Mr. Dornan states that it will stand up and pick for from four to five weeks and produce twice as many cases per acre as any other variety. Season medium to late. We wish to say we have grown and tested over 200 named varieties besides other hundreds of unnamed seedlings, and we consider the Uncle Jim the finest of them all."—Introducer.

**HUNN.**—(Imp.) "Originated at the Cornell University Experiment Station. It is a wonder for lateness, but is not reliable. Where it succeeds it is probably the most valuable late variety, but there are many places where it is a flat failure. With us it is a fine grower, except for considerable rust, a good plant maker and a good bearer. The fruit is large, dark glossy red, red clear through, of fair quality, firm, roundish or conical in form. It blooms so late as to escape frost and begins to ripen about the time all other berries are gone."—M. Crawford.

I have not fruited this sort, but have a small stock of plants to offer for coming season.

**CHALLENGE.**—Per.) I am obliged to copy from the introducer's catalogue my description of this variety.

"The Challenge was originated at Breckenridge, Mo., about nine years ago by Mr. J. R. Peck. We have fruited it three years and found only one defect. Late in the season with us some specimens have the end cleft. This tendency does not manifest itself early in the season when the very largest specimens are perfected. It appears to be a local characteristic as Mr. Peck has never noticed it. The plant is very large, healthy and a fair runner. After bearing, however, it scarcely sends out any runners. As a bearer we believe it will equal Parker Earle, Haverland, or any other of the famously productive varieties. The fruit is of immense size, fairly regular in form and never

misshapen. In form it somewhat resembles the Parker Earle, but is almost as broad across the middle as it is long, is slightly flattened, has a neck and a rounded point. In color it is dark red, glossy, and the color extends well into the fruit. The quality is excellent. But it is on the score of firmness and power to resist drouth that it will surpass the other large, productive market berries. Few varieties have been tried by drouth before introduction as the Challenge was at its home in Missouri last summer. —M. Crawford.

In a personal letter recently received from Mr. Crawford he mentions the Challenge as the most promising of recent introductions, and predicts a pleasant surprise for all those who will fruit it. I have only light stock to offer and can only quote by the hundred.

**SUTHERLAND.**—(Imp.) Originated by Eugene Sutherland, of New York, who gives this description of it:

"It is a new seedling berry originated by me from the Bubach, and I have cultivated it for the past five years. It is an early berry, strong, vigorous and healthy, and the greatest bearer I have ever seen. As a market berry and for home use it cannot be equalled, for its productiveness is almost beyond belief. The fruit is large, bright colored and of elegant flavor, and the Sutherland is bound to stand at the head of all other varieties as a money maker for growers. It has an imperfect blossom.

As a proof that the Sutherland is a great berry to put money into the pockets of growers I will state that I had two rows of 110 plants each, set in 1899. They are fertilized with the Wm. Belt. Last season was a very unfavorable one because of drouth, but the two rows yielded 520 quarts of marketable berries, carefully culled, and sold at an average price of 12 cts. a quart in our home market. One picking yielded 120 quarts."

I should have given this a personal test last season, but our stock was taken up so close that we had no chance for a comparative test. I am well pleased with the growth of plants, as they have made a good row of thrifty bright appearance and would advise a test of same.

**LYON.**—(Imp.) Originator's description: "The Lyon is seedling of Bubach but bears no resemblance to that variety except in size. The fruit is very firm of perfect conical shape, with neck, color bright crimson, not quite so dark as Marshall. I might have given the name "Warfield Improved" in description of this berry without leading anyone astray, but the Lyon is no relative of the Warfield. The fruit is much larger and sweeter, the plant heavier in root and darker in foliage. It is quite distinct. It shows up especially well in hills or very narrow rows, but even in the matted row it is a large berry and the yield is enormous. The bloom is pistillate."—L. W. HARDY.

Those who received my catalogue last season will recollect that I offered this variety as a premium, but not for sale in the general list. I fruited it last season under rather unfavorable conditions, being in matted row and on light and sandy soil. While fairly productive, the berries were only medium in size although perfect in shape. I want to test this farther before I say much for or against it.

**PALMER'S VERY EARLY.**—(Per.) This was introduced two years ago by T. C. Kevitt, of New Jersey, who gives the following description:

"It is with intense satisfaction that we can at last introduce a new early strawberry, which bids fair to add millions to the wealth of the States and Nation, and which will be hailed with delight by fruit growers, dealers and consumers throughout the world. For many years Mr. Palmer, of Northern New York, has labored to produce a large, early, productive, handsome, richly-flavored strawberry, with a high percentage of sugar. The prize appeared four years ago. We have now tested it in every way sufficient to warrant its introduction, and we are upheld in our estimate of its great value by all fruit growers who have seen it in bearing on our plant farms, and at this writing, even before the plants have been offered, numerous growers have offered us as high as $10.00 for twelve plants. The berry was originated by Mr. I. S. Palmer, of Northern New York. Three years ago Mr. Palmer sent us twelve plants by mail, which were carefully tested in our trial beds for two seasons, and in field culture for one season. It proves to be the largest and most beautiful of all the early strawberries, perfect bloomer, plants strong and robust, produces two and four fruit stalks to each plant and all of them well filled with large berries.

"Berries are large, rich, dark, glossy red, perfectly conical, with flesh red all through. Each berry is a fountain of juice. The largest, best shaped, and most beautiful extra early berry ever known in productiveness. It will rank with Crescent, Parker Earle, Glen Mary, Haverland and other great yielders here in Northern New Jersey. In 1900 it ripened fully ten days ahead of Michel's Early, Johnson's Early and Excelsior."

I saw it in fruit past season, but was disappointed in size of berries.

**STAHELIN.**—(Imp.) A seedling found growing wild by one of our neighbors, F. C. Stahelin, who has watched it for several years, sending it to several of the Experiment Stations, whose reports have been very favorable. Mr. Stahelin first offered it for sale last season at $8.00 per hundred.

I purchased a few and have a light stock to offer this season and we have cut the price in two. I will give the description taken from New York Station report.

From bulletin 147, report of New York Agricultural Experiment Station, 1898: "Stahelin, (P)—Blossoms with Beder Wood. Plants vigorous and good plant makers. Fruit stem long and erect. Fruit medium or above, roundish conical, good scarlet color, moderately firm, quality good. Ranks second in productiveness among all the varieties fruited on station grounds in 1898 and first in the amount of early fruit produced. Recommended for trial for an early variety."

**KLONDIKE.**—(Cloud's.) (Per.) There seems to be two Klondikes, one which originated in the East and one (Cloud's) from Mississippi, which is the sort I have been growing. This variety is considered a money-making early berry at its home in the south, but so far has proven rather disappointing here at the north, inasmuch as the berries are quite scattering, lots of vines for little fruit.

**MARIE.**—(Imp.) This variety seems to be becoming quite popular in some sections. I have not fruited it, but give the originator's description.

"Marie, grown from seed of Crescent, fertilized with Cumberland, in 1892. As a seedling it showed great promise. We planted for field culture as soon as a sufficient number of plants were obtained, and as

yet have failed to detect any weak points in either fruit or plant of this grand variety. The plants are good growers, making plenty of runners for a good crop, and show no signs of disease. The blossom is imperfect; season same as Bubach and Haverland. Equally as large as Bubach, Glen Mary or Brandywine, and yielding with any variety in our 40-acre fruit plantation; besides it is the most attractive in appearance when picked and ready for market of any in our entire collection. The berries are of good shape, dark crimson in color; flesh dark and quality first class, holding up in size to the very last pickings. We are still holding a fancy trade in the Dayton markets, and always get the highest market price."

**MONITOR.**–(Per.) This magnificent berry, a product of Southwest Missouri, originated as a chance seedling in the orchard of Mr. Z. T. Russell on a plot that formerly contained Crescent, Capt. Jack and Cumberland. It has all the productiveness of the most productive Crescent, the beautiful, vigorous foliage of the Capt. Jack, and is very much larger and more firm than the Cumberland. It is a fine plant maker, the foliage being so luxuriant that the berries never suffer from the hot sunshine as does the Clyde at times. In size it is much larger than either of its supposed parents. It is a perfect flower, being unusually rich in pollen. It ripens with Crescent and just ahead of Bubach. It seems to do equally well on any soil except it does not require manure on ordinary land.

Prof. J. C. Whitten of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station of Columbia, Mo., says of it: "Your seedling No. 1 (Monitor), has made a good growth, is healthy, endured the drouth well, the foliage fine, the bloom large, and rich in pollen. In fact, it is one of the most vigorous and porductive plants and the largest fruit we have tried. It is equal to the best."

We have not fruited Monitor but find that it bears out the originator's claims as to healthy plant growth.

**DOWNING'S BRIDE.**–(Imp.) This variety was sent out by us several years ago as a premium, as "No. 1000." One of the finest varieties in our collection. It is a good grower, the plants being large, healthy and very productive. The fruit is very large, of regular conical form, bright glossy red. The berries shine as if they were varnished and are as good as the Wm. Belt or Marshall. They resemble the old Jucunda in appearance. Mr. Wm. F. Wise, of Virginia, who named the variety and grows it extensively, finds it slightly inclined to rust, but considers it superior to the Wm. Belt in every way. While we can scarcely go so far as that, we would most heartily recommend it to every grower for home use and to market growers who want one of the most beautiful berries in existence."—M. Crawford.

**BENNETT.** —(Per.) A perfectly vigorous plant, clean, strong, bright, deep rooting, not subject to rust. A free grower, but does not throw out many small side runners. Begins to ripen a day or two ahead of Warfield, ends with the latest and is fine and firm from beginning to end. The berry is a perfect top in form, never buttons or nubbins if properly pollenized. No other berry shows up quite so even and uniform in the crate, throughout the season, in size and shape. Color dark scarlet to glossy red, turning to deep crimson if left on the vines for several days after coloring. Its quality is simply fine. It is as good as Marshall and like that sort is red all through. It is as good a shipper as we ever had."

**GERSONDA.**—(Per.) This is a seedling found by one of our neighbors, Mr. Gersonda, several years ago. He has continued to grow it for market and claims it is best variety he has ever grown.

I saw the fruit the past season and was very favorably impressed with it. It has somewhat the appearance of the old Wilson, both in shape and color. Seeds bright yellow, while flesh is deep red to center.

In plant growth it is near **perfection,** good strong grower with bright and healthy foliage, and does not have a surplus of runners. I feel safe in recommending a trial of this sort from what I have seen of it, but shall put no fancy price upon it but sell it same as our standard sorts.

**NEW YORK.**—(Per.) In 1898 Mr. W. F. Allen offered $100 for a variety that would produce as much fruit of as large size and good quality as the Glen Mary. It was captured by a New York lady with a seedling of Bubach and Jessie, which Mr. Allen named New York. The plant is very large and makes comparatively few runners. The fruit is very large; of regular form, conical; dark scarlet, changing to crimson when fully ripe; colors all over at once, with no green tips. The season is medium. In his fall catalogue for 1900, Mr. Allen says, "In productiveness it is hard to believe it has an equal. My father the past season fruited two rows of New York about fifteen rods long, which he marketed in our local market, and which paid him more clear money than his best acre of our old standard varieties." This is another variety we would recommend to those who wish berries of large size and fine quality and are willing to give it good treatment.

**KANSAS.**—(Imp.) This is the berry for which Allen of Maryland paid $100 for twelve plants. He describes it as follows: "The Kansas originated in the state from which it takes its name. The plant is an extremely vigorous grower, as free from rust or disease of any kind as was ever grown. Its drouth-resisting qualities are surpassed by none. Its blossoms are pistillate. Its fruit is a brilliant crimson, not only on the surface but through and through. Time of ripening, medium late. It is quite productive, of fine medium to large berries that show up well in the baskets and attract the best buyers. The berry is firm enough to make a good commercial variety and as soon as its merits become known we shall expect to see it ranking high among the standard market berries."

I was somewhat disappointed in the fruit of this variety the past season, as the size was only medium. Otherwise, however, it seems to be fully equal to the introducer's description.

**PARSON'S BEAUTY.**—(Per.) Discovered in Maryland ten years ago, it became very popular in its own neighborhood, and was introduced two years ago. We believe it has the characteristics of a popular market berry. The plant is very large—about the size of the Glen Mary,—makes plants freely; is free from disease of every kind; and is probably not excelled in productiveness by any other variety on the market. The fruit is very large and showy; bright red all over, with no white tips; resembling the old Wilson in color and firmness; often corrugated, but not otherwise misshapen; and quite tart. The season is medium. The introducer, in 1899, picked 8,000 quarts from an acre before prices got too low to justify shipping, and then left fully 2,000 quarts on the plants. This variety will certainly be a money-maker unless the signs fail.

## Standard or Well Tested Sorts.

**Sample.**

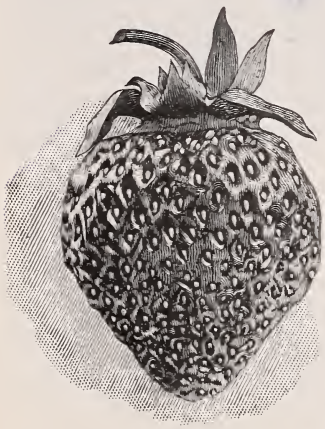
**SAMPLE.**-(Imp.) This I consider the best of the late sorts yet introduced. The halftone above showing a stem of green berries was taken from nature the past season and at a time when most early sorts had finished ripening their fruit, while the Sample were just beginning to color; as I remember, there was only one fully ripe berry on the stem. This tends to show the lateness of the variety. This was not an exceptionally large cluster, but just a fair average as taken from a plot given ordinary field culture without any manuring or other special treatment.

The introducer says: "Large size and fine quality; quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the marketmen it is the best strawberry ever grown. I have nothing in my grounds that will begin to fruit like it. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland and will average as large as the Bubach. Colors all over at once. A berry that will do that is the best one yet found. There is not a weak spot in it. Foliage perfect, fruit perfect. Needs no petting." The best very late berry I have and would recommend it as such to all wanting extra late variety.

**GANDY.**—(Per.) This is one of the leading late varieties with fruit growers all over the country. The plant is a strong grower, fruit is large and firm but does not yield as heavy as some; requires strong soil and fertilizers to do its best, but being very late is very profitable on that account.

**SENATOR DUNLAP**—(Per.) This is a new variety introduced by M. Crawford two years ago, and is certainly a great acquisition to the list of standard sorts.

I think this might well be called a perfect flowered Warfield as their habits of growth are almost identical and the fruit is quite similar in appearance. It is a very free runner which becomes a fault on moist, rich soil unless the plants are kept thinned out. The introducer says: "We have the greatest confidence in this variety, and believe that it will in the near future take its place among the most prominent standard kinds. In plant it is almost perfect in its way. We have several times called attention to its toughness and ability to endure hardship. It is small, slim, very deep-rooted, and as great a runner as the Warfield. This winter we detect a little rust. With us it has always proven very productive. The fruit is generally large, never of the largest size, however. It is conical in form, regular, never misshapen, bright or slightly dark red, very glossy, firm, a splendid keeper and shipper, most excellent in quality, and one of the best canning berries we have ever known. In wet seasons and when too ripe the fruit is inclined to become "salvy" in texture. Its season is second early and it bears a long time."



Luther

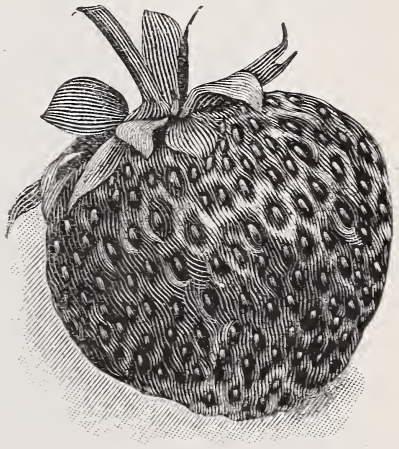
**LUTHER.**—(Per.) Or August Luther, as some prefer to call it, was originated by Mr. A. Luther, of Missouri, and grown by him several seasons before it was offered for sale. The Ohio experiment station was first to call attention to it, giving the following report in 1897: "From A. Luther, perfect, unnamed seedling, plants vigorous and prolific, berries medium to large, conical, usually with long, slender point, light scarlet, flesh light red, of good quality, valuable because of earliness. Is far more prolific than Michel's Early and far larger. Earlier, larger, and more prolific than Rio. It is regarded as the best early variety tested at the United States Agricultural Station." M. Crawford says: "This is one of the most valuable early varieties we have ever tested. It was originated near Kansas City a number of years ago by Mr. August Luther, but was introduced only recently.

"The plant is a tough, slim grower with long, cord-like roots, a rampant runner, free from rust, and showing great vitality. Last summer it was our earliest variety, giving the first ripe berry on June 4th and many the next day. On the 7th it was full of bright red, roundish conical berries, firm, easily picked, and of good quality for so early a berry. It continued in bearing until it had matured all its crop, although it was on hard, heavy ground and the season was very dry."

**JOHNSON'S EARLY.**—(Per.) The originator says: "It ripens with Michel's Early, is as large as Lady Thompson, as firm as Hoffman, and as prolific as Crescent. It ripens all over at once and

holds a good size. Plants looked so green after the crop had been gathered that they did not appear to have been picked. Results have been equally good in light loam and also in good clay soil. The yield the past year on one-eighth of an acre of thin soil which was frequently cultivated after planting, though neither manured nor fertilized, was equal to 6,000 quarts per acre." I fruited this last summer and was quite well pleased with it. It seems to do its best on dry, sandy soil.

**CLYDE.** —(Per.) This berry which originated in Kansas, has proven to be one of the most, if not the most valuable sort ever introduced. It still bears out all the claims made for it by its most enthusiastic friends. Some of its points of excellence are: Wonderfully vigorous growth, and cleanest and most healthy foliage, never has shown the least sign of rust with me. It roots extra deep and is enabled to withstand drouth much better on this account. It is a perfect bloomer and most productive staminate sort that I am acquainted with. Berries are of uniform size and shape, holding their size well to the last pickings. In season it is medium early, and should be an excellent pollenizer for early pistillates. Its color is bright scarlet. This still continues to be the most popular berry of recent introduction.



Clyde

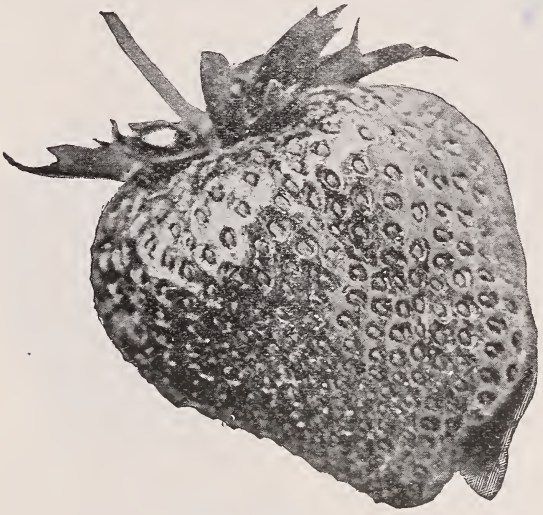
**POCOMOKE.**—(Per.) The originator says: "Originated near Pocomoke river; was found growing where there had been some Wilson and Sharpless Strawberries dumped, and is supposed to be a seedling of the old Wilson crossed by the Sharpless. The berry is round conical, and resembles the old Wilson, but is much larger. One of the best varieties in existence, not only for its enormous productiveness, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather (which quality is rare with some varieties,) its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high flavor. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with deep roots and lots of them, perfect blossoms and is an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly and is one of the best shippers yet introduced."

I fruited this last season and was much pleased with it. In plant growth it is as near perfection as any we have; the vines are thrifty growers and remains bright green throughout the season. The berries are of good size and have a toughness about them that makes them excellent shippers. I can recommend it for a distant market.

**Morgan's Favorite.**(Per.) Fruit among the very largest and of excellent flavor and scarlet color. It would be too soft for long distance shipping but extra fine for nearby markets, being one among the best garden collections for family use. The plant is perfect, being large and stalky and makes a medium amount of runners.

**FRUIT AROMA.**—(Per.) Plant shows no weakness of any kind very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. One of the most prolific late varieties that we grow. It produces twice as much as Gandy and fine berries.

This berry is becoming more popular and the demand always exceeds the supply of plants. My stock is not large but I will warrant them genuine and unmixed.



Nick Ohmer

**NICK OHMER.**—(Per.) Season quite early to very late. It has now been selected and built up so it meets every requirement for a fancy berry and is deservedly popular. One of the best pollenizers because it has a long season. Its berries are large and beautiful and will supply the market where a fancy trade is carried on. The demand for this variety rapidly increased every year since it was put on the market.

This sort will pay well for extra culture if fancy berries are wanted.

**GLEN MARY.**—(Per.) "While this is a staminate, it is not suitable for pollenizer for pistillates; it has but very little pollen. I think it would be advisable to plant a staminate with it. It has healthy, strong foliage; large, medium to late in season, mediumly productive of nice colored, nice shape and nice shipping berries. It is a good one, that is all. I don't think it belongs at the head of the list where a great many put it."

This variety is very popular in some sections. While it seems to be unsatisfactory in others. My experience has been that the larger berries were apt to be ill-shaped and often split through the center, making a poor appearance in market; however, they are firm and of good color.

**BRUNETTE.**—(Per.) Remarkable for its fine quality. It has fruited for several seasons at its home in Delaware county, Indiana, where it is exceedingly popular. The berries are from medium to large, round and almost perfect in form, very uniform, dark, reddish crimson, firm and of exceedingly rich luscious quality. It is also very handsome and attractive, commanding the highest price in market. The plant is a strong grower and entirely free from rust. We recommend it for trial to those seeking a berry of superior quality and makeup. Early.

**HAVERLAND.**—(Imp.) This is one of the **best** early market sorts and seems to do well in all sections. It makes a thrifty plant growth. Berries are large and of a peculiar longish shape, though very regular and even, holding out well to the end of the season. The color is rather **light** red which might be considered a fault by some, but they make such a handsome appearance in box or basket that they nearly all sell for top price in market. About the only weak point I have discovered in the Haverland is that the fruit stems are tall and unable to stand up under the weight of fruit as it ripens, consequently they should be mulched with straw to keep them from the dirt; this peculiarity of growth makes fine picking as the berries lay out in sight requiring no movement of the vines to find them. Another good point in their favor is their ability to withstand frost at blooming time, often bearing a full crop of perfect fruit when other sorts are badly damaged. There is such a demand for plants of this variety that the supply nearly always fails.

**BISEL.**—(Imp.) This is another seedling of Wilson, originated with D. Bisel, of Illinois, 1887. Plant healthy, vigorous grower, its heavy foliage protecting the blossom from frost. Makes plants abundantly, having fine, long matted roots, enabling it to withstand severe drouths without injury. The fruit is very large and firm. Color a deep glossy red, with a double calyx, very productive, and is destined to be a valuable market berry, judging from its behavior on our ground the last two seasons. Being one of the best it is very popular where it is known.

**Bisel**

**BRANDYWINE.**—(Per.) This has proved so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is comparatively new and of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality, which renders it especially desirable for the home garden. The berries are large roundish conical, regular and uniform, bright, glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy, and exceedingly productive, and its foliage is large clean and healthy. The amateur will delight in such a superb variety, which with his good soil and careful culture, will give him magnificent returns. Midseason to late. It is also an excellent pollenizer for midseason to late pistillates.

**BISMARCK.**— (Per.) Plant vigorous, more productive than Bubach, berry not quite so large, better in shape, brighter in color and firmer.

**BUBACH.**—(Imp.) Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower with large, healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds o light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use or near market. One of the best of the later introductions. Season early to medium. This is an old standby and is deservedly popular. In plant growth it is vigorous, but does not throw out the excess of runners, hence it is best grown in hedge or half-matted row.

**THE ROUGH RIDER.**—(Per.) Originator's description: Originated in Oswego county, New York, by Chas. Learned, a leading grower of that famous strawberry locality. A seedling of Eureka fertilized by Gandy, prolific runners like Eureka. The individual plant closely resembling the Gandy in leaf and stalk. Enormously productive, hardy and free from disease. Berries very large; roundish but elongated, mostly shape of illustration, but some flattened and pointed, color dark red like the Gandy. The latest and firmest strawberry in existence; was shipped to New York and Boston in 1899 and sold for nearly double most varieties. Of seventeen crates sold in Boston July 1st, three brought twenty cents per quart and the balance sixteen to eighteen cents wholesale. Although the past season was earlier than usual, good pickings were made till near August 1st. It was shipped without ice July 12th, 350 miles in an ordinary express car and sold for twelve cents per quart. Its blossom is perfect."

**Rough Rider**

This variety has proved somewhat disappointing in this section as it is what might be called a **shy bearer,** not prolific enough for a profitable market sort here, while others claim it to be very profitable.

**MICHEL'S EARLY.**—(Per.) One of the earliest varieties. Resembles Crescent, but ripens several days earlier and is much firmer. Planted largely and gives the best of satisfaction as a market berry south. Not prolific enough for a standard market variety in the north. Good as a pollenizer.

**EXCELSIOR.**—(Per.) An extra early berry. Has given us a good crop of berries. Berry is dark red of good size, one of the best shippers. It is a good plant maker. Plant healthy, blossom perfect. It is claimed to be a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman, originated in Arkansas.

**BEVERLY.**-(Per.) This plant is very vigorous, healthy grower and prolific bearer. It has a perfect blossom and is not liable to be injured by a late frost. Its season is from medium to late, and it bears a long time holding up its size well to the last. The berry resembles its parent, the Miner's Prolific, being of large size, regular form, and often a little uneven on the surface. It is a dark, glossy red all over, and not inclined to fade. The flesh is firm and very good.

**BEDER WOOD.**-(Per.) This is generally conceded to be one of the very best early varieties for home use or near market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners. It has a perfect blossom and is immensely productive. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality. One of the best to plant with early blooming pistillate varieties.

**CRESCENT.**—(Imp.) This is a very prolific berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is very vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned even if the hoe has to be used. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early. This has been rightly termed the lazy man's berry as it seems able to thrive under neglect although it readily responds to better treatment.

**WARFIELD.**—(Imp.) It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent and is superseding that variety for a reliable market berry. Without doubt there is more of this variety grown each year than of any other. Its popularity seems to be universal. It is a good plant maker and we hold the price low on that account.

**LOVETT.**—(Per.) No person need hesitate to plant this variety for either home use or market, as it succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that never disappoint the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is from medium to large size, conical, firm and of good color and quality. One of the best to use as a pollenizer for pistillate sorts.

**SEAFORD.**—(Imp.) A new variety from Delaware exhibiting such fine qualities that it is bound to become popular. It excels the Bubach, which it equals in size and quality; is far more productive and sufficiently firm for market. It is deep, glossy crimson, quality good. The plant is exceptionally vigorous, with foliage that endures the hot sun to a wonderful degree. It ripens about second early, and will be found admirable to succeed early varieties and usher in those ripening in midseason. I would recommend this sort for home use as it is hard to beat either in quality or yield.

**RIDGEWAY.**—(Per.) Plants large and stocky, makes a large number of strong healthy plants; leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green. Blossoms perfect, a good pollenizer for pistillate varieties, berry large, form nearly round, color crimson, firm, will stand shipping to distant market, quality good. Will command good prices. Same season as Gandy and much better cropper with me.

**MARSHALL.**-(Per.) The following is what the originator says: Three thousand baskets of berries picked on one-third of an acre last year. The berries are very large size, fourteen filled a basket. Color, very dark crimson throughout; fine flavor and fine grain, and good keeper, which commends it for garden or market purposes, blossom perfect." The plant is a vigorous, healthy grower. I consider it the best in quality of any of the large varieties, and can heartily recommend it to anyone wanting a large showy berry of fine quality for either market or home use. While we have a fair supply of this sort we anticipate such a demand for them that our stock will likely be exhausted early.

**PARKER EARLE.**-(Per.) One of the leading strawberries. It has been tested over a wide range of country. Probably no other berry has received so many favorable and so few adverse reports. Flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit. Its one failing is overproduction. It sets more fruit than it can possibly ripen under ordinary treatment. It needs rich soil and high culture, when it will give satisfaction. Especially adapted to hill culture.

**SPLENDID.**-(Per.) Originated at Sterling, Ill. Plant a vigorous grower, equal to Warfield in this respect. Blossoms perfect. Berries are borne on tall fruit stalks and are large, firm, and of fine color. Ripens evenly all over, globular, very productive. Few if any blanks. No mistake can be made in using this variety to pollenize Warfield, Crescent and other pistillates. Early to midseason.

**SHARPLESS.**-(Per.) This is an old variety that has been superseded by others which we consider better, but I still have some call for it and grow a few each year. It is a very large, sweet berry, rather light in color. Its worst feature is tenderness of buds and blossoms and consequent liability to kill with spring frosts. It requires strong, rich soil to do its best.

**TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.**-(Per.) The plants show as fine as one could ask for. It is large, good color productive of good shape, free from rust, and will surely rank among the best in the strawberry list. This is a berry that everybody wants. It is a seedling of Sharpless and Crescent, showing the parentage of both. The fruit is large, handsome and as productive as Haverland.

**WILLIAM BELT.**—(Per.) Heavy, stocky plant, surpassing Sharpless. Perfect bloom, very strong stamens. Medium to very productive, of large to very large, bright, deep scarlet berries with yellow seeds. Largest berries flattened and coxcombd, the medium large ones flat-conical. Flesh deep pink, very firm, rich, sweet and highly flavored; a superb berry for family or fancy market. One of the few great strawberries that thrives on any but light, thin soil.

**ENHANCE**—(Per.) Where it succeeds this will prove a valuable market berry for shipment. Plant is vigorous, a good grower and productive. Fruit large, rather irregular, dark crimson color, firm, quality good, slightly acid. It is said to be a cross between Sharpless and Windsor Chief, but resembles neither of them. It possesses the necessary qualifications for a profitable market berry. Midseason to late.

# Raspberries.

CULTURE—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker variety should be planted in rows six feet apart, with the plants four feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre.

The cap varieties for field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart, with the plants three feet six inches apart in the rows; requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way.

Our customers will find our plants well rooted and first class in every particular. No root gall or other disease.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen; 40 cents per 100; at thousand rates, by express or freight only.

## Red or Sucker Varieties.

**EARLY KING.**—This new variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and hardy, never having winter killed since introduction. Very prolific bearer of large, firm and bright colored fruit. I would recommend it as best **early red raspberry.** Per doz. 50c; per hundred $2.00.

**LOUDON.**—This originated in Wisconsin and is a cross between Cuthbert and Turner. Its canes are strong and hardy and it is wonderfully productive. In addition to this it is of large size, good color and excellent quality. It is well spoken of in all reports where fully tested. Its wonderful vigor and hardiness, together with its productiveness and fine quality, make it very desirable for either home use or market fruit. Per doz. 35c; hundred $1.25; thousand $10.00.

**MILLER RED RASPBERRY.**—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as the Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. The introducer claims: Extreme hardiness; as productive as any; one of the earliest to ripen; an excellent shipper; of good quality and attractive color. Dozen 30c; hundred 75c; thousand $5.00.

**CUTHBERT or QUEEN OF THE MARKET.** —A remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the northern winds and southern summers equal to any. Berry very large sometimes measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is rich, sweet and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. Doz. 25c; hundred 75c; thousand $5.50.

**THOMPSON'S EARLY PROLIFIC.** —A seedling red raspberry originated by M. T. Thompson who claims it to be one of the best early sorts. Doz. 25c; hundred 75c; thousand $5.00.

# Black or Cap Varieties.

**These are all Propagated from Tips.**

**CUMBERLAND.**—(New.)—Description by the introducers: This new raspberry is placed upon the market after having been carefully tested for a period of years, and is now offered with the full assurance that it is the most profitable and desirable market variety yet known, because of its immense size, firmness and great productiveness, well entitling it to the designation of "the Business Black Cap." In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run seven-eights and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and are of such handsome appearance that their fruit sold for 10 cents per quart when other varieties were selling for 5 to 7 cents per quart. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg, which has always been considered the finest of the blackcaps in this respect. In spite of its unusually large size the fruit is possessed of great firmness and

**Cumberland**

is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. The season of ripening varies, of course, in different latitudes, and can best be designated with other varieties. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time making what we call a mid-season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. It has also shown itself remarkably free from that scourge of its family, anthracnose, it having been entirely unaffected by this disease, even when other varieties near by were suffering from it very badly." Doz. 60c; hundred $2.00; thousand $17.00.

**GREGG.**—The leading late black cap and a popular market sort. Doz. 35c; hundred $1.00; thousand $7.00.

**CONRATH.**—Resembles Gregg in many ways, but is much earlier and is firm, sweet and good—maintaining its large size to the last picking. The canes are of iron clad hardiness, very prolific, and make a strong, healthy growth. It ripens early. Doz. 35c; hundred $1.00.

**KANSAS.**—For a good second early blackcap there is nothing better than this. It possesses all the valuable attributes of a profitable market sort, and its large size and attractive appearance insures for it always a ready sale and good prices. The fruit is as large as the Gregg and with much less bloom, handsome, firm and of fine quality. Its canes are of strong growth, entirely hardy and prolific; with tough healthy, clean foliage. Its season is about second early—later than Souhegan, but much earlier than Gregg. By reason of its greater hardiness, less bloom and ripening earlier, it is a great improvement upon Gregg. Doz. 35c; hundred $1.00; thousand $7.00.

## Purple Caps.

**CARDINAL.**—This is a new variety of Shaffer type and is claimed to be superior to either Shaffer or Columbian, both in hardiness of cane and productiveness. It originated in Kansas and the introducer claims it has stood a temperature of thirty-five degrees below zero without injury. It also withstands the drouth and heat as well, holding its foliage, which is described as thick, short, broad and deeeply wrinkled, dark green in color, until the severe cold of December. It is a very strong grower, with bright red bark and very few small thorns. It propagates from tips the same as a blackcap. The berries large, dark red, firm as to texture, with an agreeable, pure, rich flavor which is brought to its highest perfection when canned or cooked in pies. Their season is rather late and they hold on well. Doz. 75c; hundred $2.50.

**COLUMBIAN.**—The Columbian is a new variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is very hardy and propagates from tips. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical, color dark red; bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry.

I consider it much better than Shaffer on account of its hardiness and vigor of cane. Doz. 35c; hundred $1.25; thousand $10.00.

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# Dewberries.

PLANT in rows six feet apart with plants three feet distant in the row. Keep the soil mellow and clean.

**LUCRETIA.**—The best variety. Large, jet black melting delicious. Earlier than Early Harvest blackberry and larger than Erie. Doz., 35c; hundred, $1.00; thousand, $8.00.

# Blackberries.

SHOULD be planted in rows six or seven feet apart and three to to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of from two to three feet.

If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per dozen or 50 cents per hundred for postage.

My plants are all healthy and free from disease. I have had to discard the Kittatinny variety entirely on account of rust.

**ELDORADO.**—I head the list with this variety as I think it is entitled to tht distinction. It having proved to be the hardiest in cane of any of the larger berries that I have tested. I is free from **Orange Rust** or other disease, medium early in season, especially adapted to the home garden as it is large, juicy and of good flavor and without the hard core of some varieties. It will also sell well in market, as it is jet black and holds its color well. This is becoming a very popular sort and the supply of plants is limited, not nearly enough to supply the demand. Order early. Doz. 35c; hundred $1.50; thousand $12.00.

**EARLY KING.**—An extra early blackberry, exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Needs no winter protection, always producing large crops. Canes of a strong growth, as hardy as Snyder and very prolific. It is much larger than Early Harvest and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for home use or market. It is also free from double bloom and other disease, and will go through hard spring frost in blossoming time without injury. Those who have tried this variety are well pleased. Doz., 30c; hundred, $1.25; thousand, $10.00. Root cuttings, doz., 35c; hundred, $1.50; thousand $12.00.

Early King

**SNYDER.**—Very popular for the north and northwest on account of its extreme hardiness; wonderfully productive, size medium, fruit juicy and sweet, without the hard core of many sorts, canes remarkably strong and thrifty. Doz. 30c; hundred, $1.00; thousand, $7.50.

**WILSON'S EARLY.**—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color, of sweet excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together. Doz., 25c; hundred, 75c; thousand, $6.50.

**EARLY HARVEST.**—Is one of the earliest in cultivation; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. Doz., 25c; hundred, 60c; thousand, $5.00.

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MARTINSBURG, April 3, 1902.

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Strawberry plants came to hand yesterday. They were the best rooted and most neatly packed of any plants I have seen. If any of them fail to grow no blame can attach to nurseries.

Yours truly,
L. W. MARTIN.

# Currants.

**LONDON MARKET.**—Of English origin. As compared with Victoria it is larger, more productive, much stronger grower, less infested with borers and retains its foliage until frost comes. It has produced twice the amount of fruit the Victoria did under the same conditions; a very strong and upright grower. Two year, doz., 60c; hundred, $3.50.

**VICTORIA.**—Large, bright red, bunches extremely long, berries of medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower. Very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts. Two years, doz., 60c; hundred, $3.00.

**CHERRY.**—(VARSAILLES). Well known and until lately the most popular market sort; uniformly the largest of all red currants except Fay's Prolific. Bunches large, berries very large, bright, sparkling crimson, beautiful, very acid. Two years, doz., 75c; hundred, $3.50.

# Grape Vines.

**CONCORD.**—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease; the standard for productiveness and hardiness all over the country. One year, No. 1, 60c per doz.; $2.50 per hundred; 2 year, No. 1, 75c per doz.; $3.50 per hundred.

**WORDEN.**—A splendid, large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of a decidedly better quality; vine hardier than any old standby and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number used. Fine 1 year plants, doz. 60c; hundred, $3.00; 2 year, doz., 75c; hundred, $4.00.

**MOORE'S EARLY.**—A black grape. Bunch large, berry round quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it for New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford and twenty days before the Concord. No. 1, 1 year, doz., 75c; hundred, $3.50; 2 year, doz., $1.00; hundred, $4.50.

**NIAGARA.**—Vine hardy, an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large or larger than the Concord; mostly round, light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly amber in the sun, skin thick, but tough and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp melting and sweet to the center. First class one year plants, doz., 75c; hundred, $3.50; 2 year, No. 1, doz. $1.00; hundred, $4.50.

**BRIGHTON.**—(Red) Perhaps the best red grape in cultivation. Bunch large and compact, a strong grower and very productive; quality good. First class one year plants, doz., 75c; hundred, $3.50; 2 year, doz., $1.00; hundred, $4.50.

# Price List.

**Season of 1903.**

## Strawberries.

If by mail add 25c per 100 for postage. At dozen rates postage free. At thousand rates by freight or express.
One-half dozen, fifty and five hundred at dozen, hundred and thousand rates.

| | 12 | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aroma | $ .20 | $ .50 | $3.25 |
| Bennett | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Bubach | .20 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Barton's Eclipse | .20 | .50 | 2.50 |
| Bismark | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Brunette | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Beder Wood | .20 | .50 | 2.25 |
| Beverly | .20 | .50 | 2.50 |
| Bisel | .20 | .50 | 2.75 |
| Brandywine | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Challenge | 1.00 | 5.00 | ... |
| Clyde | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Crescent | .20 | .50 | 2.00 |
| Downing's Bride | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Dornan (Uncle Jim) | .35 | 1.00 | ... |
| Excelsior | .20 | .50 | 2.25 |
| Enhance | .20 | .50 | 2.50 |
| Glen Mary | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Gandy | .20 | .50 | 2.75 |
| Gersonda | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Hunn | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Haverland | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Johnson's Early | .20 | .50 | 2.25 |
| Kansas | .20 | .50 | 2.50 |
| Klondyke | .25 | .75 | 3.50 |
| Lester Lovett | .35 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Lovett | .20 | .50 | 2.00 |
| Luther | .20 | .50 | 2.25 |
| Miller | .25 | .75 | 4.00 |
| Marie | $ .25 | $.75 | $4.00 |
| Monitor | .20 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Marshall | .20 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Morgan's Favorite | .20 | .50 | ... |
| Michel's Early | .20 | .50 | 1.75 |
| Nichol's Granville | 1.00 | 4.00 | 30.00 |
| New York | .20 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Nick Ohmer | .20 | .50 | 3.00 |
| Palmer's Very Early | .35 | 2.00 | ... |
| Parson's Beauty | .25 | .75 | ... |
| Pocomoke | .20 | .50 | 2.50 |
| Parker Earle | .20 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Rough Rider | .20 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Ridgeway | .20 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Sampson | .35 | 2.00 | ... |
| Sutherland | .25 | .75 | 4.00 |
| Stahelin | .75 | 4.00 | ... |
| Sen. Dunlap | .20 | .50 | 2.50 |
| Sample | .20 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Seaford | .20 | .50 | 3.50 |
| Splendid | .20 | .50 | 2.50 |
| Sharpless | .20 | .50 | 2.50 |
| Tenn. Prolific | .20 | .50 | 2.75 |
| Uncle Sam | .35 | 1.00 | 8.00 |
| Warfield | .20 | .50 | 2.00 |
| Wm. Belt | .20 | .50 | 2.75 |

## Raspberries.

| | 12 | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. King | $.50 | $2.00 | |
| Loudon | .35 | 1.25 | $10.00 |
| Miller | .30 | .75 | 5.00 |
| Cuthbert | .25 | .75 | 5.50 |
| Thompson | .25 | .75 | 5.00 |
| Cumberland | .60 | 2.00 | 17.00 |
| Conrath | $.35 | $1.00 | |
| Kansas | .35 | 1.00 | $7.00 |
| Gregg | .35 | 1.00 | 7.00 |
| Cardinal | .75 | 2.50 | |
| Columbian | .35 | 1.25 | 10.00 |

## Blackberries.

| | 12 | 100 | 1000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eldorado | $.35 | $1.50 | $12.00 |
| E. King, suckers | .30 | 1.25 | 10.00 |
| E. King, root cuttings | .35 | 1.50 | 12.00 |
| Snyder | $.30 | $1.00 | $7.50 |
| Wilson E | .25 | .75 | 6.50 |
| E. Harvest | .25 | .60 | 5.00 |
| Lucretia (Dew.) | .35 | 1.00 | 8.00 |

# ORDER SHEET.

_____ 1903.

## C. E. Whitten's Nurseries. Bridgman, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—Please send plants named below to

Name _____

Post Office _____

County _____

State _____

Express Office _____ Ex. Co. _____

Freight Station _____

Amount Enclosed

P.O. Order $_____

Ex. Order $_____

Draft $_____

Cash $_____

Total $_____

TEAR OFF ORDER SHEET ON DOTTED LINE.

| No. of Plants | VARIETY | PRICE | |
|---|---|---|---|
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☞ Note, "Premium Offers" on front inside cover page.

# Testimonials.

Moscow, O., April 19, 1902...

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

The 200 Haverland plants came yesterday noon and are in their places in the ground. A few of them got a little dry, but on the whole I never received plants from anywhere that came in as nice order as yours and I will lose scarcely a plant.

Yours truly,
J. J. Wares.

Springlake, Ky., April 17, 1902.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Received plants 16th; they are the finest roots I ever saw. Will know where to look for roots after this. Can praise them to all. Thanking you for the extra count always.

Yours truly,
F. M. Frazer.

Berwick, Me., April 25, 1902.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

The plants arrived in fine condition and am much pleased. Thanking you for your prompt attention, I remain

Yours truly,
E. E. Ricker.

Sappington, May 1, 1902.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I received the plants the eighth of April. The plants were as fine a lot as I ever opened. I admire the way that you have of packing plants. I thank you very much for the prompt attention given my order, No. 3,739.

Yours with respect,
R. A. Pipkin.

Ottumwa, April 14.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

Strawberry plants arrived today. They are splendid, best I ever saw. Thanks for your generous count and extra plants.

Respectfully yours,
A. E. Park.

Cumberland, Md., May 3, 1902.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

I received my plants on the 29th of April and all arrived in good condition, and planted them the same day.

Yours respectfully,
Julius Grabenstine.

Farmington, Mo., April 1, 1902.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

My plants arrived on time in fine shape. I wish to thank you for the careful attention given my order. I am perfectly satisfied.

Yours respectfully,
Arthur Hoy.

Delhi, June 1, 1901.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

The strawberry plants ordered from you some time ago arrived promptly, just one week from day ordered. They were the finest lot of plants I ever received; nearly every one grew.

Yours truly,
L. P. Frisbee,

Delhi, N. Y.

Brown's Valley, Minn., April 15, 1902.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.
Dear Sir:—

The strawberry and dewberry plants I ordered arrived all O. K. They were very nice and well packed.

Yours truly,
J. H. Kirkpatrick.

# Best Goods

# PRICES RIGHT

## Berry Crates
## BERRY BOXES

**Goods sent in flat or made up.**

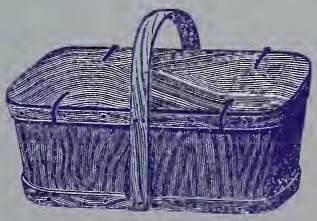
## Baskets for shipping Grapes & Peaches

**All kinds of Fruit and Vegetable Packages**

Catalogues mailed free on application.

**ADDRESS**

## Colby-Hinkley Co.
## BENTON HARBOR, MICH.



PLEASE MENTION THIS CATALOGUE WHEN WRITING

Certificate of Nursery Inspection. No. 30.
This is to Certify that I have examined the nursery stock and premises of C. R. Whitten, Bridgman, and find them apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.
This certificate to be void after July 31, 1903.
L. R. TAFT,
State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.
Agricultural College, Mich., Oct. 4, 1902.